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A GRAPHIC PICTURE.

No doubt your readers have heard, through the medium of the daily press, of the extensive and destructive fires which have swept through the pine forests of the southern peninsula of Michigan. The subject affects the interest of the hunting element of the State to such an extent that I am constrained to infringe upon you valuable space to describe some of the scenes which have come under my notice. The fires in Osceola county will answer as a specimen. The destruction of game was very great in all instances and will form principle substance of this letter. A friend of mine spending a few weeks fishing in the lakes of this locality, was quartered at the cabin of an old pioneer, which was situated in the midst of a wilderness of pine woods miles in extent. I give his own description of the progress of the fire:

"The clearing around the cabin comprised about ten acres. Some of the ground was ready for corn, and some of it had been sown and planted, while the forest around was so damp and green that one would have smiled at the idea of great sheet of flame climing those tall trees and waving fifty feet above them, but come it did, and with what results you shall presently know. The fire is supposed to have kindled from a hunter's camp-fire, and in six hours' time had increased in extent with such rapidity that 80 acres of forest was under its control. At midnight the wind came up fresh, and the heat of the fire drove through the forest, scorching and baking a trail for the red flames. In the morning we could plainly scent the odor of the burning wood. At noon the odor was stronger, the smoke denser, and the live stock around the clearing began to exhibit signs of alarm. The pioneer believed the fire to be a large swamp ten miles away, but hardly thought it possible for the green forest to ignite. We sat down to dinner, but before the meal was over there was a fresh cause for alarm. A buck and two does dashed into the clearing closely followed by a fox a score of rabbits, and a dozen coons and woodchucks. The deer ran to the far edge of the clearing as we went out, but the other animals scarcely noticed us. They were so paralyzed with fear that they allowed us to approach them without paying any attention to us. A few moments longer of suspense on the part of the pioneer and his family, and a fresh alarm and a new warning reached us. There came a roar, such as the sea gives out when rushing in upon a broken beach. We had not heard it before. The rush of a vast herd of buffaloes might have created such a roar. It was awful! 'We must run for our lives,' shouted the settler. He had three children. I picked up a boy of seven. The pioneer seized his little girl, two years younger, and the wife took the sleeping babe from the cradle. There wasn't time to take down a spare garment from the wall. "This way—hurry!" I heard the pioneer calling out; and gasping for breath and blinded by smoke, I rushed on after him. The roar was louder and grander and more terrible. To the west, half a mile away, was a wall of flame a hundred feet high and twelve miles long, coming down upon the clearing at the rate of six miles an hour. The waters of Lake Erie would scarcely have drenched it out. A deer ran against me as I staggered after the pioneer. More than once I stumbled against the small wild animals rushing here and there through the clearing. My hair and whiskers were scorching, and my clothing was on fire in a dozen places when we reached the out-door cellar, a place dug into the hillside about 400 feet from the house.

Just before the flames reached the ground trembled as it did around Gettysburg when five hundred pieces of artillery thundered away for hours. The smoke drove ahead, leaving me a pretty fair view of the cabin and clearing for five or six minutes. I saw wild ducks and snipes from the adjoining marsh drop dead in the clearing. The deer rushed around in circles, sometimes running full against stumps, in their extreme terror. The smaller animals roared and barked and fought each other, and several rabbits found our retreat and rushed in among us.

When the flames reached the edge of the clearing, 500 feet from our cave, the ground in front of us fairly baked. The wild animals fell down and died, steam rose from the green stumps in clouds for a moment, and then fire broke out. The wall of fire roared and quivered, rose and fell, and next moment was driving ahead on the other side. The flames seem to have reached right over the ten acres and grasped the forest beyond.

Our cave was like an oven. The earth on the roof was soon baked as dry as powder. The green logs began to stew and burn, and in ten minutes we were moist as wet as if we had fallen into the river, and were hard pressed for breath. Buried in the side of that hill we were in the center of an ocean of flame, of acres of the hottest kind of fire. For miles to the west the fire was eating away at trees and logs, and to the very ground. Next morning the worst had passed. Before us was a cleared space, with every stump burning, and the ground covered with ashes, coals and burning branches, and the charred remains of many animals. We could not leave the cave for two days. On the morning of the third day we made our way to a small stream in the neighborhood, and dined off the half roasted body of a deer in the blood-warm water. The animal had lain down in the water to avoid the heat, and had been literally roasted alive, as the water was not over six inches deep, and the heavy fringe of bushes on either side of the creek had blazed fiercely.

A walk of eleven miles brought us to a hamlet—a place which had escaped only by a change of wind and the continued efforts of desperate men and heroic women—where we were received as the dead returned to life."

This description is a counterpart of many other simillar adventures which I will not attempt to relate in this already long epistle.—*Southern (N. O. Sportsman.*

AN INCIDENT AT A HUMORIST'S GRAVE.

A little incident connected with the funeral of Charles F. Browne, better known under his *nom de plume* of Artemus Ward, is related by Mr. Lawrence Barrett, the actor, who was one of the pall-bearers upon that occasion. Poor Browne, as everybody knows, died in London, in the zenith of his popularity as a humorous writer and lecturer, and his death created a profound sensation in literary circles, where he was universally beloved for his charming social qualities and the sparkling brilliancy of his wit and humor. Bulwer Lytton once said that no other American of his acquaintance had ever visited England who possessed in such a marked degree the power of winning the love and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. When the genial humorist was stricken down by the fell hand of death, the club-houses, whose walls had so often resounded with the merriment provoked by his quaint sayings and sparkling witticisms, were thronged with groups of sorrowing friends and admirers, and when the day of the funeral arrived the most distinguished men of the day, including eminent authors, poets, artists, and actors, united in a last mark of respect to his memory. As a part of the services at the grave an open-air discourse was delivered by an eminent divine, and it proved to be an exceedingly dry and elaborate affair, and when it was all over the tired multitude experienced a feeling of general relief. Just as the concourse was streaming out at the cemetery gates an old man, whose flowing white locks and venerable appearance commanded general attention, stepped upon a little grassy knoll, and with a movement of the hand arrested the progress of the passing throng and besought the people to listen to him for a moment. He said that he was from a little country town not far from London, and that when he left home on the previous day his old wife's last request was that he purchase for her before his return every one of the books that 'Artemus Ward' had written; and now that he had reached the city he found the author dead and his body consigned to the tomb. And then followed a tribute to the humorist's memory, so simple, so unaffected, and, withal, so touchingly eloquent that it moved every heart and moistened the eyes of every person within the sound of his trembling voice. The tired and dusty throng forgot their fatigue as they gathered around the venerable speaker, and in his humble eulogy they found a sincerity more appropriate than the cold and polished diction of the pulpit orator to whom they had just listened. The incident was a simple one, but it served to illustrate the wonderful affection which the masses of the people entertained for him whose short mission was to light up with a genial glow of humor and cheerful hope the dull monotony of everyday life."

AN EDITOR'S OPINION OF BASE BALL.

An editor, relating his experience, says that the doctor informed him that he needed exercise, and he recommended the national game. The advice was taken. His (the editor's) conclusions are as follows:

That was an eventful chap who first invented base ball. It's such fun. I've played five games, and this is the result:

Twenty seven dollars paid out for things.
One bunged eye—badly bunged.
One broken little finger.
One bump on the head.
Nineteen lame backs.
A sore jaw.
One thumb dislocated.
Three sprained ankles.
Five swelled legs.
One dislocated shoulder, from trying to throw the ball a thousands yards.
Two hands raw from trying to stop hot balls.
A lump the size of a hornet's nest on left hip, well back.
A nose sweetly jammed, and five uniforms spoiled from rolling in the dirt at the bases.

I have played two weeks and don't think I like the game. I've looked over the scorer's book, and find that I have broken several bats made one tally, broken one umpire's jaw, broken ten windows in adjoining houses, killed a baby, smashed a kerosene lamp, broken the leg of a dog, mortally injured the bread-basket of a spectator, and knocked five other players out of time by slinging my bat.

I have used up fifteen bottles of arnica ointment, five bottles of lotions, and half a raw beef, and am so full of pain that it seems as if my limbs were broken bats and my legs the limbs of a dead horse-chestnut.

SOME GENTLEMEN FARMERS.

Secretary Evarts' Vermont farm is said to exhaust the best part of his income. He has seventy head of cattle, 200 sheep, sixteen horses, and twenty-five swine. The extent of land is 800 acres. Last year 200 tons of hay were cut, costing the proprietor not much more than double the market price. More than 2,000 bushels of corn were raised at an estimated loss of 50 cents a pound, and, therefore, ought to be of good quality. His pork is estimated at 20 cents a pound, and chickens at $3 a pair.

Beecher last year raised about 15,000 bushels of onions on his Peekskill farm. They cost him $1 50 a bushel, according to estimate, and as the market price in this city was $1, any one can see how much is made. Beecher can send beef to the New York market at 50 cents a pound, and can raise oats at as low a mark as $2 a bushel. His butter is reckoned at $1 25 a pound, and his eggs at 75 cents a dozen. He cleared $40,000 by lecturing last winter, and if he maintains such an income he will be able to continue farming.

Cough lectures five times a week, his fee being $250. He has a farm in Worcester, which at one time contained 175 acres. He has no children, but his expenses are very heavy, and, to bring matters in a snug shape, he sold a part of his land, and reduced the farm to 125 acres, which is as extensive as his income will admit. A few years ago his wife, who was a Yankee girl, undertook to raise fancy fowls, which some say are very profitable. She got up a very nice variety, and at a rather reasonable expense, for the Shanghaes did not cost more than $75 a pair. The Cochin Chinas were a little cheaper, and bantams could be rated at from $25 to $40. After stocking the place with these rare birds, Cough it is said, found that if they were to be kept up he would "be obliged to lecture on Sundays as well as on week-days to make a living. When it costs $15 to winter a chicken a man needs a good income. The system was, therefore, changed; the fowls were abolished, and regular crops were tried with decided success. As long as Cough's rye does not cost more than $5 per bushel, and the other crops are kept at an equally reduced rate, his present income will enable him to live in a very decent manner. There is nothing like a farming life for men who have plenty of money.

Ulysses Grant was the guest of Victoria of England this week at Windsor Castle, and was given rooms next adjoining the royal sleeping apartments. The queen was much surprised at hearing him ring his bell violently about one o'clock in the morning, and startled when the royal housemaid woke her up and asked her for the keys of the cellar. The General sent his compliments and couldn't sleep without a good stiff toddy, and if they had any mint he would be glad of it. To show what a perfect lady the queen is, she got right up and put on her slippers and wrapper, and went down into the kitchen herself, where she mixed the ex-president a bowl of old Jamaica punch from some splendid rum that had just been sent to the prince of Wales. With a delicate appreciation of the general's habits, she also placed a pack of cards on the tray and apologized in a pencil note for their being a little dirty. Gen. Grant says, of all kind compliments which he had received in England this touching him most deeply in the right spot. He thanked her majesty in the name of the American nation the following morning, stating that he accepted her compliment not as directed personally to himself, but as an evidence of perfect harmony existing between England and the United States.

PASIGRAPHY signifies that universal written language which has so long been dreamed of but never realized. Yet a serious attempt is now being made to introduce it by Dr. Bachmaier of Munich. He has succeeded in giving *numerical equivalents* to about five thousand common words. He also denotes notions by numbers, and earnestly seeks the establishment of "universal characters, by which all the nations of the world may understand one another's conceptions, reading out of one common writing their own mother tongue." The same numbers express the same ideas in all languages. The task looks like a herculean one, and the world will wish the Doctor absolute success, without pausing to think of the difficulty which may attend the learning of the system after it is perfected. Think of travelling in Europe, meeting a Turk, and writing on a card 4—40—44—which may be made to mean "fork over or fight." As a language it will come into the play after the Republic of the World has been inaugurated.

BEAUTY.—Gaze not on beauty too much or it blast thee; nor too long, lest it blind thee; nor too near, lest it burn thee. If thou like it, it deceives thee; if thou hunt after it, it destroys thee; if virtue accompany it, it is the heart's paradise; if vice associates with it, it is the soul's purgatory. It is the wise man's bonfier and the fool's furnace.

The Three Governors.

Hampton, Vance and Drew, the three Democratic Governors of the three States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida, seem to be in accord on all the great principles of public policy, and in none more than in the determination to give the negro all the right guaranteed him by law and do everything possible to elevate him a good and useful citizen. Their policy has established good feeling between the races, which is evidenced by the tone of the colored men's newspapers in North Carolina, the public meetings and results of elections in this State, and a mass meeting recently held in Florida to denounce the officious conduct of certain colored men, who had gone to Washington and undertaken to represent themselves to the President as the mouthpiece of the negro race in Florida.

Here, in South Carolina, it is entirely superfluous to say a word in favor of Hampton, but it is nevertheless, encouraging to know that the policy which he mapped out for this State and has steadily pursued to our great advantage, has the endorsement of the Governors and people of our sister States of the South, and that its wisdom, there as here, is shown by its fruits.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

SUCCESS IN LIFE.

Perhaps the first and great requisite to perfect success in life is to be fully persuaded in your mind what is the object you wish to obtain. Many make their first false step by a wavering, uncertain beginning. Not quite sure what their true aim is, they waste precious time and acquire habits that will unfit them for any pursuit, or exercise no energetic labor.

Success must depend, in a great degree, upon the determination to concentrate one's self upon some one object.

The object of one's ambition, then, fully and unchangeably decided the plain path of hard working perseverance, punctuality, and honesty should be pursued. There is no royal road to success; for though, as David Copperfield has told us, some happy talent and some fortunate opportunity may form the two sides of the ladder on which men mount, the rods of the ladder must be made of stuff to stand wear and tear.

For the first round there is perhaps no better substitute than perseverance—perseverance that will lead one to work, to go over and over the same dull routine of what is often merely mechanical and uninteresting labor. It is doubly needed at the commencement of business, for here concentrate all the great obstacles that impede the way, so that it often seems that the first third is the only really difficult portion of the road to success.

Punctuality, though seemingly ranking among the lesser virtues, its absence will occasion as great evils as many a graver fault, and it cannot be dispensed with in any of the departments of life. The professional man is ruined without it, and in a business man its absence cannot be tolerated.

Honesty is, if from selfish motives only, the best policy. Honesty that will lift a man not only above a dishonest act, but a mean act, or unworthy motive; honesty that will extend into all his dealings, that will allow no shuffling or shirking of duty, no appearance of wealth not actually possessed, no extravagance of living for himself or family that may not strictly and knowingly be allowed, without detriment to himself, or his business, or without injury to others.

HINTS FOR THE GIRLS.

An old stager, who has been through the mill, gives the following parental advice to the girls:

Take lessons on the piano, and learn to paint and sing, but let your mother do the washing.

Do worsted work, and make nice little neckties for the heathen, but don't acquire that mystic art to "cook pork and beans."

Go to boarding school and pursue some French, Spaniard and German, but neglect you good old mother English.

Flatly deny the soft impeachment that you are engaged. Treat your young sprig precisely as if you were ashamed of him. It is complimentary, anyhow, to the young sprig.

When you laugh, laugh hearty. Your gold fillings may be seen. It is a card for the dogs that.

Tell people who are posted, and consequently know better, that you are exactly nineteen last or next summer, you forget which. They'll believe it, you know.

Say naughty things of your rival and next door neighbor, and speak disparagingly of Miss Q.'s nose. But entirely overlook your own incongruities.

By all means "tote" a nice little dog after you on the street. There is a chance of you being taken for some one else, while it speaks volumes—for the dog.

Walk four abreast and keep the centre of the sidewalk, but never for a moment allow yourself to be disconcerted. It shows consideration for the happiness of others.

Finally, quit being girls by marrying some old bald headed duffer with lots of "tin," and ruthlessly thrust aside a man of brains with a bad coming competency.

SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES IN TOMATOES.

[From the Southern Planter.]

J. M. Lewis, of King William county, Va., plants his tomato seed in February in hot beds made of rich earth. He seldom waters, as they will stand drought better and bear transplanting more successfully if not so succulent. The early plants are set out in five feet squares, from the 20th of April, to the 1st of May, each square receiving a good supply of manure. For a late crop the seed are planted in these squares, furrows having been run five feet apart each way. The yield is an average of a peck to a hill. The greatest enemy to the plant is the tobacco worm, but he grows large droves of turkeys, which act as great scavengers in this respect. He is preparing next spring to plant 700 acres in tomatoes, and has now seed planted in hot beds covered by 600 sashes, containing 17,000 panes of 8 by 10 glass.

Singular But True.

A few days ago a gentleman who lives near this city was walking through his farm and when quite a distance from his dwelling, heard the chirp of a chicken. Thinking that some hen had "stolen her nest," he followed up the chirp and found a young chicken following a partridge. He carried the chicken to his house, and there related the circumstance to the lady members of his family. The ladies, prompted by curiosity, repaired to the place where the chickens was found and during their search they discovered a partridge nest with sixteen partridge eggs and the shell of a hen's egg, which accounted for the waif. The partridge eggs were carried home and placed under a setting hen and much to the surprise of the household, there were soon sixteen little partridges running around the yard. A few days subsequently the one little chicken could not be found anywhere about the premises, but was afterwards discovered with the partridge in the woods two miles from the dwelling. Query, which is the mother of the chicken, the partridge or the hen?—*Wilmington Review.*

NEW YORK, July 18.—Ex-Governor Samuel J. Tilden and Secretary of State Bigelow, sailed for Europe to-day, on board the steamer Scythia. Mr. Tilden declined any public "send off," but yet the steamer and wharf were crowded with hundreds of ladies and gentlemen and great enthusiasm prevailed. Among those present were Mayor Kly. Governor Tilden arrived on board shortly after nine o'clock, and held a levee on deck until eleven o'clock, when the vessel started. He looked well and hearty, and talked freely and cheerfully with all. He said in answer to questions that he thought the prospects of the Democratic party extremely brilliant. In regard to his case he had nothing more to say beyond that contained in his Manhattan Club speech, that it was a great wrong inflicted on the people. He felt sure these things would be righted in the future. He said that he would certainly return in October from his tour. What route Secretary Bigelow and himself will take in Europe they have not yet decided upon, but they will travel quietly and privately.

WHAT TO TEACH THE CHILDREN.

Teach them that a true lady may be found in calico quite as frequently as in velvet.

Teach them that a common school education, with common sense, is better than a college education without it.

Teach them that one good honest trade, well mastered, is worth a dozen beggarly "professions."

Teach them that "honesty is the best policy"—that it is better to be poor than to be rich on the profits of wickedness.

Teach them to respect their elders and themselves.

Teach them that, as they expect to be men some day, they cannot too soon learn to protect the weak and helpless.

Teach them that to wear patched clothes is no disgrace, but to wear a "black eye" is.

Teach the boys that by indulging their depraved appetites in the worst forms of dissipation, they are not fitting themselves to become the husbands of pure girls.

Teach them that they can only be happy now and hereafter by loving and serving the Lord Jesus Christ.

FOOLHARDY COOLNESS.

The following story is told by a correspondent of the London *Times* at Varna:

The coolness of Englishman is well known, but for a real is sregard for personal peril I can recommend a Turk. The other day at a station here a quantity of gunpowder was being packed in trucks for shells. One of the tin cases got damaged, and some wiseacre sent for a brazier to repair it where it stood. The man came with his fire and soldering iron, mounted the truck, and was followed by a score of soldiers anxious to see the fun. He was just about to commence operations, when the station master jumped up after him, and, unceremoniously pitched him and his hot iron on to the platform, told the soldiers that they might kill themselves if they liked, but that he was responsible for the station, and nobody should plow that up while he was there.

In giving geography lessons, a school master down East asked a boy? 'What State do you live in?' To which the boy drawled through his nose in reply: 'A state of sin and misery!'

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1. 1877.

THE GREAT COMMOTION.

The storm that has raged to the North of us during the last ten or fifteen days burst upon the country with appalling suddenness of fury, and with a wide spread terror of destructiveness without a parralel in civilized annals with the single exception of the last days of the Paris Commune. Yet, the causes that have led to these deplorable events have been long in the course of maturity, and it taxed no extraordinary sagacity to predict years ago that the evils which a heartless North visited upon a conquered South would take retributive shape in the conflict between labor and capital. For this is really the issue in the rail road strikes; only one manifestation of the "irrepressible conflict" between wealth and poverty, between money and muscle. Capital at the North has been gathered in such wise, as to invest it with cold selfishness and heartless indifference to the common wants and feelings of humanity. It is not generally the accumulation of steady industry; not the work of long years of patient toil and sagacious foresight. It is the heap piled up by the greedy swoop of avarice or the reckless ventures of lucky speculation; it is the shameless profit of ill observed contracts, or the rich bounty of favored investments. Hence capital has elevated itself above its natural origin; it became proud, lordly, insolent; insufferable in its selfishness, offensive in its want of sympathy with the instruments it deigned to work with. Men were rated as pieces of a great machine, component parts of a complicated mechanism, to be used as long as they were serviceable; to be cast aside when worn out; life's nutrition to be doled out as the engineer applies the oil to the parts of his engine, enough to produce smooth working, and no more.

But poverty, though suffering, is not disgraceful; labor, though dependent, is not servile; toil, though exacting, is not brutalizing; there are still human needs, human hopes human aspirations; and the sons of toil rebel at that decree of capital which takes the measure of their breath and defines the limits of their wants. Hence the conflict has come when the last demand was made upon powers of endurance already overtaxed, and strikes, not only among rail road employees, but among other classes of industry, threaten the existence of corporations and the paralysis of all business.

But just here is seen the folly of the remedy. A proper adjustment between the demands of capital and the requirements of labor is necessary. But the moment that is attempted by force, at that moment the means of remedy are paralyzed. Capital is destroyed or so embarrassed that it at once ceases to be available even for its ordinary purposes; and labor, so far from having benefitted by its rude grasp upon the machinery of capital, finds itself reduced to helplessness, compelled after its insane destructiveness, from very necessity to submit to terms the more humiliating because imposed as the brand of defeat; or else to rage in ruinous warfare against society, the hated enemies of all order and government, and the hunted victims of righteous vengeance. Society, government, are under bonds to the civilization with which they are intertwined to protect it even to the extent of torrents of blood. Disorder must be put down, even though the progress of business stops in its course, that society may turn to its great work of self preservation. When that is done, then the causes of complaint, the subjects of grievance, the suggestions of relief, can be dispassionately reviewed and discussed, and the remedies that may be found, applied.

That there is foundation for complaint, is palpable. The American people are not apt to rush into violence to redress evils that law or public opinion can control. When these cease to be operative, only then will violence attempt the remedy. And the mammoth rail road corporations of the North are open to the charge that they have defied public opinion, and have despised law. They have felt themselves above all law when they were able to subsidize Legislatures and shape the action of Congress. They despised the law, because they despised the law makers, whom they purchased.

They may learn this lesson from this strike, that there is a limit beyond which they cannot pass; that there is a reserve force, if not of public opinion, at least of outraged rights which bars their steps to complete despotism. They will learn that corporations as well as individuals have their mortality. With this lesson, they will assume their proper relations to the public, as servants, not masters of the people.

But, as we have said, the relief is not in violence. The elements of disorder, once unchained, pass at once beyond the control of the original movers. This the strikers either ruefully admit when they see how speedily the demons of rapine and destruction rushed out to riot in the storm; and involving the strikers themselves in the fearful responsibilities attached to the consequences of the great crimes that mark the passage of the strife with fire and blood. They are impotent to stop what they set in motion.

But it must be done, if it takes the whole force of the country to do it; and then, we can reason together.

THE RAIL ROAD WAR.

For the benefit of our country readers, and those who have not access to the daily papers, we condense much of the remarkable and fearful incidents attendant upon the rail road strikes brief reference to which was made in our last issue. The subject is the all absorbing one, inasmuch as it has unexpectedly plunged a large portion of the country again into the horrors of civil war, and besides its disastrous effects upon the transportation and travel of the country, bears in its incidents and in its principles so much of the fearful nature of the French Commune, at war, with property and with society, as to engender the most cruel anxiety for the stability of institutions so laboriously erected and so carefully guarded.

Of the origin of the strike all that is known is that it grew out of the order of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company for the reduction of wages of all employees. The enforcement of this order was resisted, not only by the withdrawal of all such employees from the service of the Company, necessitating the stoppage of all freight trains, but also by the forcible obstruction to such substitutes as offered themselves to fill the places of the strikers; thus compelling the rail road company to call upon the authorities of the State of West Virginia to aid them in breaking the obstruction at Martinsburg, the great central freight and engine station of the road, and where the blockade was so complete that a hundred engines and thousands of loaded cars were stopped at that point.

The Governor responded, and the military companies of the surrounding country were ordered out. But they sympathized, if they did not fraternize with the strikers, and gathering courage from immunity, these last became more demonstrative than before; and it became necessary to call on the General Government. Troops in small detachments, under the command of Gen. French were pushed forward to Martinsburg, but as we write, have done nothing farther than being instrumental in the despatching of a few freight trains.

In the meantime, Governor Carroll of Maryland had ordered up the sixth Maryland regiment of Baltimore to Cumberland, a very important point on the B. and O. R. R. On their way to the armory, they were beset by angry and excited mobs, and after obtaining their arms were compelled to fight their way to the point of embarkation, firing promiscuously into the crowds, and killing and wounding large numbers, some of whom were innocent of all participation in the riot. This, if not the first bloodshed, was the first collision between the military and the strikers and showed the latter their strength and the weakness of the other. The lesson was not lost at Pittsburg.

FEARFUL DAY AT PITTSBURG.

Sunday the 22nd inst. surpassed any scene of civil commotion ever before witnessed on this continent. This City is not only a large feeder to the B. and O. R. R. but is also the focal point of the vast traffic of the monster Corporation, the Pennsylvania Rail Road Co. The employees of this road fell in very readily with the plans of those of the B. and O. strikers, and there was a general suspension of traffic. There was at Pittsburg an immense accumulation of engines and trains. Thousands of cars loaded for east and west encumbered the side tracks and turn outs for miles. The round houses were crowded with engines. Millions of property were concentrated within a compact space, precisely in a position to share a common fate. The whole city in the meantime was in a fury of excitement. The strikers, the original movers in the outbreak, had become alarmed at the storm they had evoked, and were ready to side with the authorities to preserve peace and protect property. But order had passed beyond their control. The city was at the mercy of thieves and ruffians. At this juncture a regiment from Philadelphia, as brutal as they afterwards proved cowardly, boastful of their ability, to "wipe out" the mob, recklessly and without orders, fired into the surrounding crowd killing and wounding more than one hundred people, men, women and children. The mob was excitd to the wildest fury, and bent upon the annihilation of the offending regiment. This last took refuge in one of the roundhouses. This the mob, to the number of thousands, well armed, and with the guns of a battery they had captured from one of the city military companies, attacked, firing solid shot into it; but finding itself unable to take it in that way, they determined to burn it, which they did by running a burning car into it. The beleaguered military fled, and, pursued and attacked, and losing numbers of men, finally made good their escape from the city.

Then the order for burning the property of the rail road companies was given, and soon, three miles of cars were in flames. Maddened men ran about applying the torch to everything combustible belonging to the company, and in a short time two round houses, containing one hundred and twenty five first class engines, a machine shop, Superintendents office, car repair shop, blacksmiths shop, three or four oil houses, Union Depot Hotel, a magnificent and very large building, freight and passenger depots, freight depot of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis rail road, besides many other buildings and much other property to the amount of several millions of dollars were utterly destroyed. The property of citizens was generally protected from conflagration. But thieves and the worst class of a city population controlled affairs for many hours, and the worst scenes of communistic violence, rage, and rapine were enacted almost without hindrance.

As we write the violence of the storm has subsided, and the city is once more submissive to lawful authority.

Elsewhere, scenes of violence have been enacted but on more moderate proportions. At Reading the citizen soldiery fired into the populace, killing 13 and wounding a large number. At Hornellsville, the Western end of the Eastern Division of the Erie Rail Road, there was most determined action. The strikers held possession of the track and equipments and stobbornly resisted the leaving or passage of trains. The tracks were soaped, and it was impossible for the engines to move the trains, and soldiers enroute for Pittsburg were compelled to stop in utter helplessness. At Buffalo much rail road property was destroyed. Everywhere, and along almost every line of rail road throughout the North and Northwest, obstruction exists, and the spirit of the strikers seems to have penetrated every branch of labor.

Of course the aid of the state governments has been appealed to, and many of the volunteer companies have taken the field. But as a general thing they have been inefficient, sympathizing with the rioters, or else, as in the case of the Philadelphia troops, acting with imprudence and folly. The General Government has been called upon for help and such troops as are within reach have been ordered up to the scenes of action, the apparent tendency being to hover around Washington, as if the Capital might be endangered.

As we write (Wednesday) the back bone of the strikers is by no means broken. It threatens to embrace all lines of railway in the country.

Since writing the above we have to add that the strike is still in force, and has extended its area, while its most destructive features have been modified. Only in Chicago did it threaten to reach the disastrous character of the outburst at Pittsburg. The City authorities were powerless before the mob, and the United States troops were called on and have so far kept the mob in check, though in doing so they used artillery and killed numbers.

A serious outbreak in San Francisco, in noways connected with labor troubles, but the outbreak of the mob spirit, excited by its success elsewhere, put the peace of the City in jeopardy for a day or two. The citizens armed and organized and put down the rioters. Numbers were killed on both sides. The Chinese were aimed at apparently, the time being apparently favorable to the gratification of the old hostility to the Celestials.

Louisville was in peril also for some days, and the city at one time in the hands of the mob. Order is now restored. The strikers have almost everywhere become conscious of the crime they have committed in appealing to force. *They* have not been guilty of the fearful destruction of life and property, but they called into existence the mob spirit that was for the time beyond control.

In Baltimore, peace is restored. The Grand Jury have found bills against rioters and many rioters have been arrested and committed.

All the strikers throughout the State of New York have come to terms, and trains are again running.

On the Pennsylvania Central, and the Baltimore and Ohio, and on all the roads in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, only mail and passenger trains are permitted to pass.

From St Louis, West, there is much trouble. The trains are all stopped. In St. Louis, the whole laboring class is on a strike, and compelling workmen and women in all the mills and factories to stop work. Three hundred negro laborers on the levee compelled the steamboatmen to agree to an advance of one hundred per cent in wages.

South of Washington, there is no trouble. The roads radiating from Richmond *did not strike*. THERE HAS BEEN A SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF SELF CONTROL AT THE SOUTH.

The tables are turned on the North. Loyalty, obedience to law, forbearance under provocation have taken up their abode on the South side of the Potomac. Malice and misrepresentation hereafter must be dumb, or self convicted of falsehood.

The number killed in the Pittsburg emeute is probably 200, and the destruction of property will reach ten million dollars.

Our editorial space is given up to the strike. We regret being able to present so meagre a view of the great commotion.

The strike still continues but it is shorn of its terrors. In the course of this week business will probably be generally resumed.

The South has been stripped of Federal troops to keep the loyal and law abiding North in order. And yet the South does not break out in rebellion.

Fifteen of the Philadelphia regiment, dead and wounded, were burned in the round house at Pittsburg.

Ten were killed and fifty wounded by the military at Reading, Pa.

THE STRIKE.

From the telegraphic reports, we make the following selections, being unable to present them all:

CHICAGO, July 26.—Last night has been one of excitement and trouble. Many were hurt, one or two fatally; one killed no destruction.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The Citizens' Committee were engaged all day in organizing. They assembled at 7 p. m., in Agricultural Hall. W. P. Coleman called the committee to order. Almost immediately after a fire was reported in the Pacific Mail dock in lumber. One hundred men armed with clubs were dispatched to the scene, followed soon after by one hundred more. The remainder told off in companies by wards and, with the exception of two hundred moved to the City Hall to await orders from the Chief of Police. Sixty were sent to disperse the crowd on Sixth and Howard streets who were engaged in smashing Chinese houses. All committeemen are armed with clubs, and and in addition pocket arms and muskets will be issued if necessary. The fire gains in the lumber yard. A man detected in cutting hose was shot dead. Fire on Stockton and Broadway; a detachment of vigilants sent there. Central portion of the city quiet. President Coleman says he has three thousand vigilants on hand. At 11 o'clock the fire on Stockton and Broadway was extinguished. Small crowds of Hoodlums moving about smashing Chinese houses; the vigilants following them. The fire in the lumber yard gains strength. The mob is becoming more demonstrative; attacking police and vigilants with stones; two vigilants shot. Another alarm comes from Mission and Stewart streets a few blocks from lumber yard and factories. 1 o'clock. Crowds mostly dispersed from the Pacific Mail docks. The fire is under control, and the police and vigilants are masters of the situation. A long chain is stretched from the Mail dock, and captured roughs are marauded to it. The ships in the dock were towed to a place of safety. The driver of a boxecart was shot dead, two citizens killed and innumerable stone and club wounds inflicted. At present the rioters are roaming about in small squads, closely watched.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—At 2 o'clock the whole city was controlled by police and vigilants. 4,000 arms received from the arsenal at Benicia by a late boat, also ammunition and one thousand revolvers.

DETROIT, July 26.—The Michigan Central engineers and firemen have struck. An effort to compromise having failed, there is no disturbance expected.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—All are of the opinion that the condition of affairs today is much improved. Gen. Schofield will command here.

Gen. Hancock will proceed to Pittsburg with troops, his object being to protect the workmen in repairing the roads.

The United States Courts are to sustain the receivers appointed by them. The Judges are to issue writs to Marshals instructing them to see that the roads in the hands of receivers are not interfered with by rioters, and Marshals have the power to summon a posse and enforce the writ. This action, in the view of the Cabinet, brings the rioters in direct opposition to the power of the Federal government, and it was agreed in the Cabinet that the whole power of the government should be brought to bear to sustain Marshals if necessary.

St. Louis, July 25.—A number of the striking mechanics, a number of the Workingmen's Party and some three hundred negro labors on the levee started from Lucas Market and visited a large number of manufacturing establishments in the southern part of the city, compelling all employees to stop work, putting out all fires in the engine rooms and closing the buildings. Several large flouring mills were among the establishments closed. No respect of persons was shown, women and girls being treated in the same manner as men. All were forced to stop work, whether they were willing or not. The colored part of this crowd marched up the levee and forced all steamboat companies and officers of independent steamers to sign pledges to increase the wages of all classes of steamboats and levee laborers. Their demands were of a most extortionate character, the increase insisted on ranging from 60 to 100 per cent. They were peremptory, and would not allow a boat to leave the wharf until their demands were acceded to.

CHICAGO, July 26.—It was reported at 1 o'clock this morning that the police had a fight with the mob on Newburg Avenue. 16 of the rioters were hurt. A squad of mounted veterans, with drawn sabres, charged on the 16th street mob; one hundred and fifty rioters were wounded and ten killed outright. Six policemen were wounded.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—The Grand Jury made 21 presentments for rioting. In the case of the four parties charged with being the originators of the riot and assault on the 6th Regiment on Friday night last bail was fixed at $6,000. Neither party gave bail. Of 63 parties held for the action of the Grand Jury 20 gave bail in $3,000. Of 70 parties held for further hearing 20 gave bail in $1,000. Court then adjourned.

CHICAGO, July 26.—At 11.40 o'clock the artillery left their quarters for the scene of conflict, which is now at corner of Halsted and 16th streets, and a few minutes after the booming of cannons showed that the regulars had opened on the mob with grape and canister. A correspondent at the scene confirms this. The slaughter will be terrible.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., July 26.—Erie train No. 16, came through from Hornellsville at 11. 35 a. m. schedule time, without interference from strikers. Much rejoicing here that the Erie strike is over. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western strike will not extend to division of that road north of Binghampton.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 26.—The New York Central Railroad is entirely open and trains are running as usual east and west.

DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS are the surest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health. 6m.

NEW GOODS.

WE are adding largely to our STOCK.

Seasonable Goods

Of all kinds; which we have bought very Cheap, and will sell LOW for

CASH OR BARTER.

We want all kinds of

Dried Fruit, Wheat, Flour, Oats, &c.,

for which the highest prices will be paid.

JAMES WEBB, JR. & BRO.

July 25th 2t.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Commissioners at their meeting in July, appointed the following gentlemen School Committee in their respective Districts:

No. 1. North East. Daniel Meadows, William Bowling, Wm D. Lunsford.
2. Dials Creek. Samuel Davis, Zack Hampton, Wesley Mangum.
3. Roberts M. House. Jos Woods. David Umstead, John Adcock.
4. Stagesville. Wm. Sutherland, Phillip Sutherland, Joe Piper.
5. Bethel M. House. Dr. E. M. Holt, Marbon Terry, Robert H. Harris.
6. Red Mountain. Wm K Parrish, Philip Moore, John W Parker.
7. South Lowell. A M Leathers, Wesley Neeley, Wm. S Terry.
8. Lebanon. J W Latta Jas F Garrard, Kinchen Holloway.
9. Pleasant Grove. Williamson Holloway, John A Cole, Samuel Breeze.
10. St. Mary's. James Monk, Wm Bacon, Wiley Gates.
11. Grove Meeting House. Evans Turner, Jos H Woods, Samuel Walker.
12. New Bethel. Rountree Wilson, C R Miller, Robert N. Hall.
13. Caldwell. Wm McKee, R N Hall Jr. Carroll Walters.
14. Little River. David McKee, Charles Wilson, Wm A Nichols.
15. Bethany M H. Young Y Whitaker, J W McKerrell, A L Holden.
16. Mars Hill. Wm H Holden. Noah Jordan, George Enoch.
17. Oak Grove, Wm D Woods, T J Taylor, Anderson Tolar.
18. Walnut Grove, Wm H Jordan, John H Breese, Eli Berry.
19. Elisha Gray's, Robert Walker, Franklin Compton, H J Murphy.
20. Cedar Grove. David Thompson, Andrew Compton, John P Forrest.
21. Fairfield. Stephen Forrest, Nat'l Bain, M L Efland.
22. Ridge M H. Alex Smith, Geo Pratt, S P Kirkpatrick.
23. Hillsboro. Jesse Hedgepeth, Jas E Jones, John Rosemond.
24. Hermon. Samuel Blackwood, Robert Strayhorn, Robert McCauley.
25. Rand Box. David Strayhorn, Ilia Copley Simpson Browning.
26. Hebron. W W Woods, Wm Holloway, Samuel Garrard.
27. Eno. J R Harris, W E Glenn, Lucco Nichols.
28. Durham. C O'Brien A J Rigsbee, Frank Proctor.
29. Piney Grove. John W. Carlton, James Malone, Wm House.
30. Trice's Store James Tyson, Wm Couch Asa Pickett.
31. Cool Spring. Charles W Johnson Wm Clayton Wm Robson.
32. Elm Grove. Jesse Cole, N Straughan, Morris King
33. Woody's Road. Ruffin Dodson, John Dodson, Wesley Andrews.
34. Cane Creek M H. J J Long, Thomas J Dodson, Wm Andrews.
35. Beth Carr. William Fawcett.
36. Orange Church. Alex Mabry, Samuel Gattis, Duncan Davis.
37. Mt. Moriah. A B Couch, Henry Marcum Lucco Gooch.
38. New Comfort. Wm Adkins, John Anderson, Pumphrey Gooch.
39. Berea M H. Brinkly Hopkins, Walter A Barbee, Solomon Shepherd.
40. South East. Louis Harwood, Tyler Barbee, Thos Shepherd.
41. New Hope. Thos Strain, Robert Emerson, Thomas Long.
42. Chapel Hill. Oregon Tenny, John R Hutchins, Henry Clayton.
43. Mt Carmel. M D Stroud, Sidney Tilly, Charles Davis.
44. Antioch. Matthew Atwater, Jas Copland, Aaron Edwards.
45. Clover Garden. Wm A White, W M Roberson, Jas Thompson.
46. Cane Creek. S S Webb. W G Stafford, Arnon Smith.
47. Tom's Creek. T J Oldham, R J Nicks, J F Minor.
48. Gravelly Hill. Jas K Paul, A W Cheek, Eli Sharp.
49. Rehoboth. Thos Cheek, Geo Miles, Jas Pickett.
50. Harmony M H. John McCracken, Wm Tate, James McAdams.
51. Prospect Hill. Asael McDade, Robert Anderson, John M McDade.
52. Orange Factory. Robert Cates, Lemuel Carroll, O G Cox.

JOHN LAWS, *Clerk.*

July 25th 3t.

Dr. D. A. Robertson.

Surgeon Dentist.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

WILL spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro.

Orders left with Charles M. Parks' will be promptly attended to. May 30 1y.

J. M. MURRIE, C. M. HUTCHINGS,
J. A. HERNDON.

Murrie, Hutchings & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries,

SPAPLE DRY GOODS, FERTILIZERS, &c.

R. W. Lawson & Co's. old stand,
MAIN STREET,
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.

Oct 4 1y.

THE

The North Carolina Home INSURANCE CO.

OF

RALEIGH, N. C.

Insures Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise AND

All Classes of Insurable Property,

AGAINST

Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most Favorable Terms.

ITS Stockholders are gentlemen interested in building up North Carolina Institutions, and among them are many of the prominent business and financial men of the State.

All Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

This Company has, already, during the three years of its existence, paid a large amount of Losses, yet its assets are steadily increasing.

It appeals with confidence to the Insurers of property in North Carolina.

Encourage Home Institutions.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President.
C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Sec'y.
P. COWPER, Supervisor.

HAMILTON & GRAHAM, Local Agents.

dec. 12 12m. Hillsboro, N. C

Brewster's COTTON KING COOK STOVE.

CALL ON

J. C. BREWSTER,

And examine his Stock of

CARPENTER'S TOOLS,

Paints, Oils, Varnish, Glass and Putty, Locks and Hinges, Iron, Nails and Bolts,

Hardware.

HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

Tinware, Crockery, Glassware & Lamps,

CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS, GUNS, PISTOLS.

The above Goods will be sold cheap for CASH. My expenses are less than if on Main St., and consequently I can afford to sell HARDWARE, STOVES, &c. lower than elsewhere.

J. C. BREWSTER.
4 & 6 Hargett St.,
march 28. Raleigh, N. C.

JAMES M. ALEXANDER,

Attorney at Law,

Chapel Hill, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Orange and adjacent Counties.

Special attention given to the Collection of Claims. [May 2 6m

SELECT

Boarding and Day School.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK will resume the exercises of their School on Friday, the 28th July.

Circulars forwarded on application.

June 20 2m.

A. W. GRAHAM, Attorney at Law.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

PRACTICES in the counties of Orange, Alamance, Person, Chatham and Granville. Claims collected in any part of the State.

Caldwell Institute.

THE next Session of this School will commence on

Monday, 16th of July 1877,

and continue twenty weeks.

For particulars address.

BROWER & BRADSHAW,
Caldwell Institute,
july 4. N. C.

REMEMBER **BLACKWELLS' DURHAM WAREHOUSE** is the place to SELL your **TOBACCO.**

The Hillsborough Recorder

WEDNESDAY..... AUG. 4 1877.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Terms of the Recorder for 1874.

For 1 year, $1.50.
" 6 months, 75.

Payments always in advance.

Job printing done neatly cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

Weather hot but healthy. We'll keep mum about the thermometer.

Personal.

Hon. M. E. Manly has arrived, to spend the remainder of the summer here.

A number of ladies and children have reached here from Wilmington.

Mr. H. K. Nash jr, now of Tarboro, is here on a visit.

See ad. of "House for Sale." This is one of the best houses in the town of Hillsboro, most eligibly situated and unsurpassed in the conveniences attached to it. We know it thoroughly and can commend it to gentlemen from the East who desire a permanent place of abode, or who wish only to secure a good summer residence. In either point of view, the house and surroundings have unrivalled attractions.

C. A. Hart at Durham has just received 2000 lbs flue iron for the use of tobacco planters, and keeps up his full stock of stoves &c, at low prices. Call on him.

See ad. of J. H. Ennis; farther and attractive inducements to subscribe to the "FARMER'S JOURNAL."

See the attractive change in Levy's ad; *the great closing out sale.* Ladies particularly will take notice of the very splendid stock at the lowest prices. These goods are all of first class. No such bargains to be had anywhere! See terms at the end of the ad.

There was a general wilting under the sweltering weather of the middle of last week; the Thermometer not so high as it has been, but the heat more oppressive.

Rosemond has moved back his old storehouse, and his new and large building will be ready for opening in a month.

The rains of week before last were more destructive in some portions of the county than we had supposed. Mr William Bowling of Flat River tells us that on Thursday night the 19th inst torrents such as he scarcely remembers to have before seen flooded the country, drowning corn and tobacco, and sweeping away fences. We learn that near Turner's Mill on Little River, there was a "cloud burst," and much damage done in a limited area. Generally, however, the rains were blessings, and the growing crops rejoice under their effects.

A number of tobacco planters were in town on Saturday, and give good accounts of the crops. Corn is splendid. Tobacco is generally doing well. There has been a little too much rain for some crops, and some planters find they have been taken in by certain brands of fertilizers. At least that is their solution of the inferiority of certain fields.

Capt. J. L. Waddell.

The General Supervising Inspector at San Francisco has reversed the findings of the Board of Hulls and Boilers, which deprived Capt. Waddell of his certificate as captain in the Merchant service, and has exonerated him from all blame in connection with the loss of his ship. He is therefore restored to his position in Pacific Mail Steamship service.

A Curiosity.

We saw at the store of Mr. John Kirkland a vegetable freak which was a wonder. It is a cymlin, exactly the size, shape and appearance of a goose egg, with nothing to distinguish it except the very faint stem and blossom marks at the ends. Whether it is simply a freak, or a distinct variety, we could not learn.

Beautiful Plums.

Our colored subscriber Richard Mayo brought to our office on Saturday a basket containing four varieties of improved plums which are all beautiful to the eye and exquisite to the taste. We commend the good sense that has perferred the cultivation of such fine fruit to adhering to commoner varieties. These are as easily cultivated as the damson, and are as far superior in flavor and beauty as is the perfected apple to its original, the crab.

Any nurseryman is able and will be glad to supply them.

A Result of Obstructed Digestion.

Among the hurtful consequences of obstructed digestion, is the improvement of the blood, and since a deteriative condition of the vital fluid not only produces dangerous organic weakness, but, according to the best medical authorities, sometimes causes asphyxia, it is apparent that to improve the quality of the blood by promoting digestion and assimilation, is a wise precaution. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is precisely the remedy for this purpose, since it stimulates the gastric juices, conquers those bilious and evacuative irregularities which interfere with the digestive process, promotes assimilation of the food by the blood, and purifies as well as enriches it. The signs of improvement in health in consequence of using the Bitters are speedily apparent in an accession of vigor, a gain in bodily substance and a regular and active perfor- physical

THE STATE FAIR.

It may be well for the people of the State to make up their minds for a grand State Fair this year, and to make their preparations accordingly. All doubts of its being held have long ago been dispelled. The munificent liberality of Col. T. M. Holt stepped in to put off failure, perhaps bankruptcy; not only that, but to enable the Society to redeem its pledges, and brighten its escutcheon. All now is plain sailing, and there is nothing to militate against the expectation of another successful exhibition.

The fine prospects for all crops, cereal, vegetable, textile, and of fruit, give a promise that was denied to that of last year. But it is to the undeniably growing interest in all that appertains to agriculture, and the earnest efforts making to put it upon a scientific, or at least, a more intelligent foundation, that the most sensible expectations are based. When the whole people begin to move in the one direction of progress, when they begin to realize, as they are now doing, the benefits and profits of the application of brain to the operations of agriculture; when they find themselves ready to admit past backwardness, and when they are eager to embrace all means to retrieve past negligence; when they find that in these State Fairs are displayed not only the beauties or the monstrosities of the vegetable kingdom, but also the perfected productions of a high, intelligent culture; when they see in the animal kingdom the gains that care, system, and liberal enterprize have made upon native breeds and original races; when they see what art, science and experience in invention have done to lighten labor, to facilitate industry and to lighten expense by the creation and introduction of agricultural implements; then they realize forcibly the fact that farming is not the work of muscle so absolutely as it has been the habit to accept it, but one calling into exercise faculties as high and as useful as are needed for advancement in professional life; and will realize furthermore, that the use of these agencies of brain by one portion of farmers must compel all the rest to do the same, or else lag behind ingloriously and ruinously in the unprofitable race.

Recognizing the advancing movement of the farming population, its growing intelligence and its aroused ambition, we look forward with more than usual interest to the next Fair, for then we expect to see some of the first fruits of this awakened feeling. We look then for no disappointment in the display of the products of the earth, of the stock yard, of the factory or of the mechanic arts.

The Fair will be held in October begining about the 14th and continuing six days. But the accurate time will be given hereafter.

Journalistic.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* has entered upon its 14th Volume, and we are glad to say with increasing prosperity. The *Messenger* is one of the staunchest of the Democratic papers of the State, and makes itself invaluable to the intelligent readers of the District in which it is so widly circulated. Brother Bonitz is deservedly one of the most successful newspaper men of the State.

The Statesville *Landmark* enters upon its 4th Volume with good prospects of a prosperous existence. It too, is stanchly Democratic, without the taint of a weak liberalism, and is doing substantial service for the State and the party.

N. C. Rail Road—Election of President.

The new Board of Directors met in Raleigh on the 17th inst pursuant to adjournment.

Several ballots for President were had, resulting, finally in the selection of Col. Thomas M. Holt. Mr. W. L. Thornburg was elected Secretary and Treasurer vice J. A. McCauley.

A meeting of the Directory will take place in Greensboro on the 8th of August.

We think the Directory did an act of justice in re-electing Col. Holt, than whom no man has more intelligent appreciative of his duties, and than whom none performs them more laboriously. It was the apparent injustice of displacing a good officer without cause that gives the retention of Col. Holt its value and significance. At the same time, had Gen. Hoke been successful, we could consistently have congratulated the Company for putting at its head a man every worthy the honor and the responsibility.

A Mean Thing.

If there is anything that calls for the execration of every human heart, it is harshness to the orphan. Every generous emotion responds to their claim for aid and sympathy, and indignation finds a voice when churlish avarice denies their silent appeal. A neighbor tells us of an incident which will not be slow in being returned to the ears if not to the conscience of one of the parties concerned. We shall not mention names; but a party of little children the offspring of a man who died last fall, leaving them in destitution, were engaged in gathering blackberries along the fence rows of one of their neighbors, with the hope of eking out their slender means by the sale of the dried fruit. The owner of the field came upon them, and finding their occupation took their baskets from them and threw away the contents, and gruffly ordered them off the premises. This when blackberries were in millions in every hedge row, and spoiling on the vines.

Can "meanness" possibly go farther?

Old Castings and iron for sale.
Apply to C. S. COOLEY.

COTTON FACTORIES.—THE CLEMENT ATTACHMENT.

Some weeks since, we, as we have done frequently before, urged the question of the erection of cotton factories in this section upon the attention of our capitalists; with the more earnestness in our last appeal, because the application of the "Clement Attachment" seemed to give the idea greater feasibility. The subject has been discussed here and some assertions having been made that there could be no economy in the use of the "Attachment because, as asserted, it was nothing more than an "attachment" to the usual machinery of cotton factories; and unwilling to give up the hope we had cherished that some tangible method had been reached by which the country might be aroused from its lethargy and awakened to its interests, we addressed a letter to the editor of the "*Patron of Husbandry*" at Memphis, who has most promptly, kindly, and intelligently responded in the subjoined letter, which we submit without comment to our readers, believing that they will find the questions they themselves might ask answered to their satisfaction, and that they will be freed from the ambiguities attendant upon the first information they had of the "Clement Attachment."

Office of "The Patron of Husbandry."
MEMPHIS TENN; July 21st, 1877.

J. D. CAMERON ESQ, *Hillsboro N. C.*

DEAR SIR:

Your favor of the 16th is just received. The "new process" is a complete success and is destined to supercede the present system of manufacturing cotton.

The Clement Attachment is simply the Cotton Gin adapted, and attached to, the ordinary top flat card, and takes the place of the "Lockstur." It renders unnecessary a large amount of the rude complicated machinery; also the picker room; and makes cotton ginning so simple that one experienced machinist can manage it with the assistance of new men, women and children. The "new process factory in this city, running 3 cards and Attachments, has been in successful operation since May. The "boss" was taken sick three weeks ago and since then, the factory has been managed by the new hands, not one of whom ever saw a cotton factory before. There are two men and an engineer, and some eighteen women, girls and boys employed.

This factory—the machinery and a 40 horse power engine—cost less than $13,000—exclusive of the building. It will manufacture into yarns, having 1,000 spindles in one year, 450 bales cotton—that is, seed cotton to the amount of 450 bales of lint. You know cotton converted into yarns is doubled in value. Then 450 bales of 450 lbs amounts to $18,225; and you have that amount profit the first year, which more than pays the original cost of the mill. Then there is the saving of the expense of ginning, baling, pressing, &c, &c; till the cotton is delivered to the factory in the East—say $18 a bale at the lowest valuation. This $8,100 then saved will pay the expense of running the mill.

The Attachment can be applied to factories now in operation, but it would render a good deal of the machinery useless. The machinery discarded by the attachment I will annex to this letter.

Any neighborhood producing 450 lbs of cotton can put up a factory with 3 cards and Attachments, and make money. As land and buildings in the country are cheaper, and water power abundant, the machinery for such a factory, all new, and delivered, would not cost $10,000.

A good deal of the machinery is manufactured in this city—and should you or your friends conclude to engage in such enterprise, I would take pleasure in serving you here without any charge whatever; procure the Attachments, Cleaners, the county or individual right, and a practical, capable machinist to put up and operate the factory.

If you will come or send to this city, a careful examination of the "new process" factory will convince you that the Attachment is a complete success and destined to revolutionize the manufacture of cotton in this country.

The factory here is so much of a success that the company will soon double its capacity, and a new company is being organized to establish another.

Respectfully and Fraternally, yours,
W. H. WORTHINGTON.

The Clement Attachment *renders unnecessary and supercedes before* the cotton reaches the factory:—The gin house and gin, Bagging and Ties, Press and Compress, Samplings and losses thereby, Warehouses, Commission Merchants, &c &c &c.

And *after* it reaches the factory—Picker Room, Breaker Lapper, Finishing Leather; and in the card room—The Breaker Cards, Finishing Cards, Railway Heads, Drawing Frames; and the buildings, motive power and hands necessary to hold, run and attend this discarded machinery.

Since the above was in press we have received a letter from F. E. Whitfield Esq, of Corinth Miss, proprietor of the new process mill at that place, giving us fuller information on the subject, and enclosing us samples of the new process yarns. The letter will appear next week, and the yarns can be seen at our office.

All Babies are diminutive Cæsars, since they come, they see, they conquer, sometimes by their gentle stillness but oftener by continued and uproarious crying induced by Colic, Teething, Flatulence, etc. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup by its gentle yet specific influence quiets the little ones without ever producing the least injurious effect. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

SOMETHING NEW.

In order to introduce our BIG SEED FALL WHEAT, the WHEAT OF TAOS, in your locality—single grains measuring half inch in length—I propose to send a sample of the Wheat, *free of charge*, to every subscriber to this paper who will name this paper and send a 3 cent stamp to pay postage.

Agents wanted in every county to sell this NEW Wheat. Address without delay,
L. L. OSMENT,
Cleveland, Tenn.

☞ A sample of this Wheat can be seen at the RECORDER Office. It fully sustains the claims made for wonderful size and beauty.

Danville Items.

The *Register* says one day last week there were 1,166 chickens brought to market here. That was a fowl day, being cloudy and rainy, but the average for the whole week was nearly 1000 a day.

Cole and Flinn, old established Druggists, have dissolved copartnership, and Dr. Cole will continue the business.

Mrs. Catharine A. Patton, wife of W. S. Patton Esq, a lady of great excellence of character died in Danville on the 20th inst.

Wheat is being threshed and turns out well, and is of excellent quality.

Mr. J. M. Ross, a lumber and pattern dealer of Danville died on the 21st inst at the age of 61.

Receipts of tobacco light, and market depressed. See quotations.

The *Times* advises farmers, on account of rail road troubles North to hold back their tobacco. It cannot be shipped, and that affects Danville prices.

The *Times* says, the other day, a tobacco barn belonging to Mr. J. P. Fitzgerald of Caswell county, N. C. was burned with a loss of over a thousand dollars.

The *Times* complains of the dullness of trade in the city; a good deal of tobacco sold, but at low figures, and merchants complain that the farmers are not buying. Give them good prices, and they will leave something in Danville; but they must bring some money home.

HOW IT IS DONE.

The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich"; the second, how to regain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second, (good health) by using GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c; such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c; you need not suffer another day. Two doses of AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-class Druggists in the U. S.

For sale by Dr. O. Hooker Hillsboro, and Stephen A. White Mitchellsville.

The Greensboro *Patriot* says: We regret to announce the death of, Mrs. G. M. Duskin, sister of Mrs. Settle, at the residence of the latter, in this city, last Saturday evening. She had come here from her home in Alabama, last spring, with the view of spending the summer at Asheville, where it was hoped the climate would benefit her failing health. Shortly after her arrival she was confined to her bed, and daily grew worse until her death.

Her remains were conveyed to the Episcopal church, at three P. M; Sunday, where funeral rites were performed, and thence to the Presbyterian cemetery, and interred, in compliance with her request, near the grave of Mrs. P. H. Adams, one of the friends of her girlhood—then Miss. Hattie Gilmer.

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

The Office will be open from 8 a m till 5 p m daily except on Sundays, when it will be opened at 7 and closed at half past seven.

H. H. STRAYHORN P. M.

DIED.

In the Asylum for the Insane at Raleigh, on the 6th day of July, Mrs Elizabeth Caroline Strayhorn widow of Q. G. Strayhorn. She was born on the 14th day of Feb. 1839.

On the 23rd inst at the residence of W. A. Strayhorn, Mrs. Nancy Pratt, relict of Lofin K. Pratt, dec'd, aged about 80 years. She was the greater part of her long life a worthy member of the Baptist Church, and was much beloved by all who knew her.

In Moultrie County, Illinois, on the 22 of July, of pneumonia, John J. Freeland. He was born in Orange co. on Dec. 31st, 1798 and lived here until his removal to Illinois in the year 1856. He was a kind, good man with the love and good will of all men, a good citizen, and a good christian; and had been a member of the Presbyterian Church for fifty years. He died in bright hope of blessed immortality His last words were "Come Lord Jesus, come quickly."

Mrs. Mattie Taylor,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
At the house formerly occupied by J. R. Guttis.

IS now receiving her
SPRING SUPPLY OF
MILLENERY
Fancy Goods and Notions.

TERMS CASH, at the lowest possible rates.

She is receiving weekly the latest novelties in Millenery &c., from the best houses, and guarantees that her work and her GOODS will come up to the highest recognized standards of taste.

Be sure to call on her before making orders elsewhere. April 4 tf.

READ THIS & CONSIDER.

I AM now prepared to do all kinds of HOUSE PAINTING,
Graining, Marbling, Sign Writing, Kalsomining, and Glazing.

Furniture Painting and Varnishing a Specialty.

Country work done and part of the payment taken in Barter.

All work done in first Class style. Come and see me before going elsewhere, or address
W. B. JONES,
P. O. Box 34. Hillsboro, N. C.
Shop under Mr. Taylor's Tin Shop. July 25

BROWN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Farmer's Hall, Hillsboro, N. C.
April 18 1877.

THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.

STOCK MUST BE REDUCED.

Prices Reduced so as to work off Stock.

Black Silks at 60, 75, 85, 90c, $1.25, $1.30, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75 and $3, per yard;
Wide Black Lining Silk at 25c. per yard worth 75c;
Gray and Black Striped Silks at 75c worth $1 per yard;
Black and Blue and Brown and Black Striped Silks at 75c. per yard worth $1;
Brown and Black Striped Silk at 90c. per yard worth $1.25;
Black and White Plaid Silks at 75c. worth $1 per yard;
Black and White and Black and Gray Striped Silks at 75 and 90c. per yard worth $1 and 1.25
Gray and Black Plaid Silks at 90c; and $1 worth 1.25 and 1.50;
Colored Figured and Striped Grenadines at 5, 6¼, 8⅓ and 10c. per yard worth more than double the money;
Black Striped Grenadines at 12½ and 16⅔c. per yard worth 25 and 30c,
Black Iron Grenadines at 20c worth 30c, and 25 worth 40c., at 30c. worth 50c, per yard;
Handsome Lawns at 10, 12½, 15, and 25c;
Jaconets at 15c. per yard for very handsome styles;
Calicoes at 5, 6⅓ and 8⅓c. per yard—all less than the wholesale prices;
Knickerbocker Printed Cambrics at 11c. per yard—cost 11⅓c. by the ea e;
Domestic Ginghams at 8⅓, 10 and 12½c. per yard worth 12½, 15 and 16⅔c; per yard,
Wash Poplins, at 6⅓c, Plaid Poplins at 8⅓c., Striped Delaines at 12½c. and a general reduction in all kinds of FANCY DRESS GOODS for ladies and children;
Double-Width Black Alpaces at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45 50c, and up to $1.25 per yard;
Chinese Grass Cloth at 6¼ and 10c. per yard worth 10 and 16⅔c. per yard;
Australian Crepe at 45, 50, 60 and 75c. per yard, worth 25c. per yard more; this is the cheapest mourning goods manufactured;
Bargains in Cashmeres, Tamises, Boudazines, Delaines, and other Dress Goods suitable for mourning;
Lace Striped Victoria Lawn at 12½c. worth 20c. per yard;
Check Muslins at 18 and 25c. per yard worth 30 and 40c;
Real French Pique at 25c. per yard reduced from 50c;
Genuine Turkey Red Table Damask (or Wine Cloth) at 75c. per yard worth $1; extra qualities at $1 and 1.25 worth 1.25 and 1.75;
Linen Damask for Table Cloth at 87½, 90, 75c. $1, and up to $2 per yard; also, Linen Damask Table Cloths from two to five yards long;
Linen Damask Napkins at 60, 75, $1, 1.25, 1.50 and up to $5 per dozen; particular attention is called to the extra size at $3.50 worth 5 per dozen;
Linen Damask Towels from $2.50 to $10 per dozen;
Linen Sheeting, superior quality, 4-4 wide, at $1 per yard, worth the cheapest 1.50; also, bargains in Pillow-Case Linen;
Crepe Veils in all qualities and sizes; also, a large assortment of Crepe Collars at about half of their value;
Mourning Collars and Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Gloves;
Linen Lap Robes at $1, 1.25, 2 and 2.50 worth 25 per cent. more;
Linen Drillings at 12½, 16⅔, 20 and 25c, all very cheap;
All kinds of goods for Boys' and Men's wear—the cheapest yet offered;
Furnishing Goods for gentleman in great variety at low prices;
Note Paper in boxes, twenty four sheets of paper and twenty-four envelopes—at 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40c., and up to $1 per box.
Bleached, Unbleached, Blue, Brown, and Turkey Red Knitting Cotton;
White Matting at 20, 25, 30 and 35c. per yard;
Red-check Matting at 25, 30, 35 and 40c. per yard
Fancy Matting at 30 and 60c. per yard worth 50c—we now offer the cheapest Matting of the season;
Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Hassocks, Window Shades—all very cheap—it will pay you well to examine this stock before making your purchases elsewhere;
Nottingham Laces for curtains at 15, 16⅔, 20, 25 and up to $1 per yard;
Marseilles Quilts at $2.50 and 3.00, reduced from $3, and 3;
Ready Made Dresses for Ladies—in this line we show the largest, best assorted, and cheapest stock in this city;
Ladies' Garments—such as Night Gowns, Chemises, Dressing Sacques, Drawers, Skirts, and Aprons—in great variety, and at very low prices;
Hammocks—large size and good quality;
Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts and Bustles, of the latest styles;
Trunks, Bags, Satchels, Lunch Baskets, Shawl Straps, Trunk Straps—all at low prices;
Ruffling and Ruffles in endless variety at the lowest prices;
Hamburg Edgings at 5, 6¼, 8⅓, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25c., and up to $1.25 per yard—these goods are thirty per cent. below regular prices;
Table Covers in great variety—some as low as $1 for all wool cover;
Piano Covers—a large assortment—some as low as $3.50;
Sash and Trimming Ribbon—the largest assortment at the lowest prices in the State;
Colored Trimming Laces at 5c. worth 25. per yard;
Everlasting Embroidery Trimming at 5oc. for a piece of 12 yards worth 10c a yard, and no mistake;
Real Thread Bobbin Edging 25c for a piece of 18 yards worth 5c a yard;
Colored Linen Embroidery for dresses at 5 worth 15c. per yard, at 25c worth 50c.
Sewing Machine Oil in large bottles at 10c;
Also Sewing Machine Needles for all of the leading machines at 4c.; Singer Machine Needles, 5c.;
Clark's and Coats's Spool-cotton;
All kinds of Linen collars and Cuffs for ladies and gentlemen;
SHIRTS of our own manufacture, real Wamsutta cotton and pure Irish linen, at $1; have only to be laundried before using;
Sheetings, and Shirtings, and thousands of other articles, to be sold at reduced prices.

You can find all that you want at our store, and at the lowest prices; so you can avoid shopping around to supply your wants. We have but one price, and that the lowest.

Goods sent by express C. O. D., or upon the receipt of the cash or its equivalent. Parties ordering goods to be sent by mail will please enclose sufficient to pay the postage.

LEVY BROTHERS',
1017 and 1019 Main street,
aug 1. RICHMOND, VA.

HILLSBORO MILITARY ACADEMY.
HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION of this
CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.
Commences July 23rd 1877.
For circulars apply to the Principals.
HAMILTON & MORSON.
May 30. tf.

For Sale or Rent.

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, situated on the corner of Queen and Wake streets in the town of Hillsboro; containing eight rooms, all necessary outhouses and stables. A good well of water and fine garden on the premises.

For terms apply to
ISRAEL TURNER,
Or A. W. GRAHAM.
August 1, 3m.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Farm and Road Wagons.
FARMERS FRIEND PLOWS.
OLIVERS CHILLED PLOWS.
YOUNG AMERICA
Corn & Cob Mills,
Indispensible to every feeder of Stock.
METAL LINED
CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS.
PATENT WELL FIXTURES.
The Celebrated
HORIZONTAL CHURN.
Circulars and Price lists of this Churn sent to any address.

Magic Cockle Screens,
The only implement which will take the Partridge Pea, and Cockle out of Wheat,
Smith's Patent Straw Cutters,
Plow Castings.
For all the leading Plows, in use. Smooth, tough, and well fitting.
Liberal Terms &c. to the Trade.
Catalogues promptly mailed.
TOBACCO FACTORY FIXTURES.
We make Tobacco Shapes, Billets, Bands, Tins, Plates &c. &c., in the best manner and fully warrant all our work.
Correspondence solicited, and estimates for work promptly furnished.
H. M. SMITH & CO.,
P. O. Box 8 Richmond, Va.
Nov. 22.

CALL AT THE
DURHAM HARDWARE STORE.
AND
SECURE BARGAINS!!

HAVING secured a FIRST CLASS TIN & SHEET IRON WORKMAN, I am now prepared to do all kinds of Work in that line at the following low prices:
Tobacco Shapes, all sizes, 1 XX, or 2 cross Tin, 40 cents each.
Tin Roofing 8 cents per square foot.
Guttering 16 2-3 cents running foot.
Flue Sheet Iron in bundles 6 cts per lb.
Flue Sheet Iron Pipe 8 cents per lb.
Old North State Cooking Stove No. 10, $10; 9, $30; 8, $26; 7, $23; 6, $18, complete, with 30 pieces Furniture, and every STOVE warranted to give entire satisfaction
I am sole agent for PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL, will burn in any lamp, and is absolutely safe. LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS and a full line of
Hardware
At
C. A. Hart's,
may 23. Main Street, Durham, N. C.

H. MAHLER,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Gold and Silver Ware,
MASONIC JEWELS.
HAIR JEWELRY.
WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.
Watch Repairing and Engraving promptly executed.
Seals, etc., made to order.
RALEIGH, N. C.
march 28 Opposite the Market Place.

Thomas C. Hayes,
Boot and Shoe Maker.
Will be found at the old Telegraph Office, one door West of Blackwood's Store.
WHERE he is prepared to serve his friends and customers in his proverbially faithful and good style.
Call and see me. I will suit all in style and PRICE.
BARTER taken for work at market prices.
Give me a trial, as I wish to LIVE and let LIVE.
June 6th 3m.

John H. Tyler & Co,
Successors to
MITCHELL AND TYLER.
1005 Main Street,
RICHMOND, VA.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware.
GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES.
WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner.
HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.
☞ Prompt attention paid to Orders by mail or otherwise. Oct. 11 1y.

GIVEN AWAY.
4 OZ. FRESH TURNIP SEED of any one variety, to every new subscriber to "N. C. FARMER. Only 25 cts per year.
JAS. H. ENNIS, Pub.
Aug. 1. 2m; Raleigh, N. C.

...gy Recorder.

...NESDAY..... AUG. 1 1877.

THE RECODRER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

J. D. CAMERON.

At $1 50 per annum, or 75c. for six months—in variably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at $1 a square for the first insertion and 50 cents a square for each additional week. Ten lines or less make a square.

TERMS BY SPECIAL CONTRACT:

1 square 3 months $5—6 months $9—12 months $15
2 " 3 " $10—6 " $16—12 " $25
" 3 " $15—6 " $20—12 " $30
Half column 3 months $30—6 mo. $50—12 mo. $85
column 3 months $50—6 mo. $70—12 mo. $100

CLOVER RYE AND OATS.

OATS

Public attention has been recently directed so much to this valuable crop, that only a little need be said Attention may be called, however, to the surprising manner in which the crop sown last autumn "came out" this Spring—many fields that were so sadly killed as to be regarded as worthless, yielded from a half to three quarters of an average crop. In our individual experience, a Southeastern exposure and rich land have withstood best the effect of cold. It is suggested that a liberal application of cotton seed to Fall sown oats would pay handsomely, more so than when the seed are applied to corn. Where cotton rows are narrow—say 3 to 3½ feet wide how would it do to drill oats in the middles of the rows in the month of September? A furrow might be run, killed cotton seed sown in it, oats upon cotton seed and both covered with a double foot plough or with a board or narrow harrow. On strong land or if well manured with cotton seed, the oats at harvest time would not lack much of "meeting" in a three foot row. An incidental advantage of this sowing would be, that where the rows have been accurately horizontalized and one wished to preserve them, the line of stubble would serve to perpetuate them. At least five acres of good or well manured land, should be sown in oats, to every mule on the farm.

RYE

In those soils and climates where rye seeds well, it, also, deserves a place among the Winter crops raised for stock eed. It, will grow on poorer land than any of the small grains, and is exceedingly nutritious ranking next to wheat. The grains being small, are liable to be swallowed whole and escape digestion. and should always therefore be ground.

CLOVER.

It is useless to urge the claims of red clover, where it will thrive— but as it is limited to strong stiff soils or bottom lands, its cultivation is somewhat restricted. Other varieties, however, like the crimson and so-called California, (which are annual in the sense of being sown in autumn and dying the next Summer) may be grown anywhere in the cotton belt. So also may lucerne and the vetches.

With a good supply of oats, barley, rye, clover, &c., would there be much need for corn on a farm? Now bear in mind, that these crops are all grown with very little labor—that they are Winter crops, and seldom cut off by drought—that they all may be harvested by machines—and ask yourself seriously and thoughtfully if it is not your true interest to substitute them very largely for corn. Think over the matter carefully, and if not entirely convinced, make the experiment of sowing all of the above crops suited to your locality on a small scale next Fall.—*Southern Cultivator.*

VINEGAR.

The abundant fruit crop in our State induced the inquiry among many of the producers as to the best, cheapest and quickest method of obtaining from cider a good pure article of vinegar, to utilize their fruit in this manner and supply our market with a pure and wholesome article, which would quickly supplant the poisonous compounds now used to a great extent, the following from Dr. Ledoux, in response to a request from this office, is commended:

WINE VINEGAR.

The wine is stirred into a large tun which contains lees, and when thoroughly mixed is squeezed by pressure through cloth sacks into an iron bound vat, whence after standing some hours it is drawn off into casks for fermenting. These casks have only a small opening in the top, and are kept at a temperature 770 F. to 860 F. After 14 or 15 days the vinegar nonformed is drawn off (cautiously so as not to diturb the sediment) into barrels which contains birch-wood chips. This clarifies it, and after standing a few days it may be syphoned off into the casks in which it is to be sold. The casks used for fermenting are never entirly emptied, but the residue containing "mother" is employed to ferment all the subsequent liquor by simply pouring the latter into the used cask.

FROM ALCOHOL.

If alcohol is allowed to come in contact with "spongy platinum" with free access of air, or four times very slowly through a barrel filled with beech chips, the alcohol is completely changed into acetic acid (vinegar.) By washing the beech chips with boilling water before using, the coloring matter is extracted from them and the vinegar rendered more colorless.

Rapid Method of Acetification of Vinegar

Place in the cider barrel a small piece of bread soaked in vinegar, or else a piece of sour dough. Add about a pint of vinegar and allow to stand in a warm place (750 F. to 850 F.) Barley or grain which has become sweet through incipient germination (malt) will produce the same effect as the dough, and so will yeast, lean meat, &c. The germs which start the acetous fermentation are conveyed into the liquor in the vinegar placed in the barrel, But as they are everywhere present in the air an open barrel of wine or cider will almost always be found by them and the fermentation proceed unaided.

THE "MOTHER"

can be made artificially and kept in store by simply starting a barrel of sugar-water, wine or cider fermenting, with malt, yeast or other ferment, and a little of this liquid added to fresh barrel of cider will at once produce acetification.

A good table vinegar may be made by dissolving three pounds of water and fermenting with yeast.

Cider vinegar is usually allowed to clarify itself, which it will also do always do by "settling," and on being drawn off from the top a clear liquor is obtained Isinglass, blood and white of eggs have been used to clarify vinegar.

CUTTING BACK YOUNG TREES.

We observe that mistakes are still made by some who set out young trees, and who are nevertheless aware of the importance of reducing the heads to correspond with the unavoidable reduction of the roots in taking up. The trees are set out, and the cutting back is put off till the new leaves are partly out. To do it then will do more harm than good. If not performed before the buds open, it should be entirely omitted. Growth is always checked by pruning when the leaves are opening or expanded We have seen good trees nearly ruined in this way. If the operation is not already done, let all the roots and leaves remain, and make up for the neglect by keeping the surface of the soil for several feet about the tree constantly mellow, mulching with manure as hot weather approaches, and if the weather should be very hot and dry, daily showering the leaves, branches and stem. This showering should be regular not occasional. There is a difference in different kinds of trees, as to the amount of injury caused by cutting back too late. Peach trees will withstand the effect of such treatment better than most kinds; apple trees not so well; cherry trees worst of all—we have seen them actually killed by it.—*Country Farmer.*

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

N. F. BURNHAM'S 1874'

WATER-WHEEL

IS declared the "STANDARD TURBINE." by over 650 persons who use it. Prices reduced New pamphlet, free. N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

THE CRUCIAL TEST of the value of a medicine is time. Does experience confirm the claims put forth in its favor at the outset? is the grand question. Apply this criterion, so simple, yet so searching, to TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.

How has it won? What has been its history? How does it stand to-day?

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient

is a household name throughout the United States. It is administered as a specific, and with success, in dyspepsia, sick headache, nervous debility, liver complaints, billious remittents, bowel complaints (especially constipation,) rheumatism, gout, gravel, nausea, the complaints peculiar to the maternal sex, and all types of inflammation. So mild is it in its operation that it can be given with perfect safety to the feeblest child; and so agreeable is it to the taste, so refreshing to the palate, that children never refuse to take it. For sale by all druggists.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H HALLETT & CO. Portland Maine.

25 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS, with name 10 cents, post-paid. L JONES & CO Nassau, N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$55 to $77 A Week to Agents. $10 OUTFIT FREE. P. O. VICKERY. Augusta, Maine.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

OIL OF SASSAFRAS,

Of prime quality, bought in any quantity, for cash on delivery, free of brokerage, commissions, or storage expenses. by

DODGE & OLCOTT,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF

Drugs, Essential Oils, &c.

88 William St., New York.

Grace's Celebrated Salve.

Is a vegetable preparation for the cure of all sores cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.

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GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Le Charlotte	4.50 A. M.
" Air Line Junc'n	5.30 "
" Salisbury	7.35 "
" Greensboro	9.55 "
" Danville,	12.28 P. M.
" Dundee,	12.48 "
" Burkeville,	5.05 "
Ar. at Richmond,	7.45 P. M

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Richmond,	7.30 A. M.
" Burkville	10.46 "
" Dundee,	2.55 P. M.
" Danville	2.59 "
" Greensboro	5.40 "
" Salisbury,	8.13 "
" Air-Line Jun'n	10.23 "
Ar. at Charlotte.	10.37 "

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro'	10.05 a. m.	Arr. 5.25pm
" Co. Shops	11.21 P M	Lv 4.15 "
Arr. at Raleigh	2.45p m	Ar. 12.30p m
Arr. at Goldsboro'	5.15 "	Lve 10.10 am

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Leave Greensboro 5.30 p. m.
Arrive at Salem 9.00 a. m.
Leave Salem, 7.30 a. m.
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